

TANEY COUNTY REPUBLICAN

VOL. 19. No. 37.

FORSYTH, MISSOURI, THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1914.

Four Pages.

The Primary Election Will be Over Before the Next Issue of This Paper is out. May the Best Win.

Canning Corn—On or Off the Cob.

The following seasonable recipes for the canning of corn have proven both practical and economical for the housewife. The recipes have been worked out in the department's canning kitchen and the products tested for nearly two years.

These recipes have been used in connection with the five different types of canning devices and the corn has been put up in all types of containers, such as glass top, screw top, and tin cans. The method employed is the cold-pack method, the same as is now being used in the best commercial factories of the world, instead of requiring the laborious and tedious method of fractional sterilization of an hour each day for three consecutive days and the lifting of the products in and out of the canning devices three times. The method now employed contemplates but one sterilization and turns out the product in better color, texture, and flavor than the fractional sterilization method. By following these recipes and method the family can have corn, either on or off the cob, throughout the year at a very reasonable expense of time, energy, and money.

Corn Off the Cob.

Select sweet corn ears of uniform size and proper ripeness. (Processing is the canning term of sterilization or cooking.) If not ripe enough much of the food value is lost in cutting the corn from the cob. Use either glass jars or tin cans. For market purposes and greater safety in transportation use in tin cans.

Remove husk, silk, shank, tips, and injured or defective places. Blanch corn in boiling water or steam chest for from 5 to 10 minutes. The time depends upon the stage of ripeness, size of ears, and degree of freshness. Remove the ears and plunge quickly in cold water.

Cut the corn from the cob with a sharp thin-bladed knife. Pack well in glass jar or tin can; add hot water and a level teaspoon of salt to the quart or No. 3 can. Place rubber and glass-jar top in place, not tight. If using tin, solder cap in place and fill vent hole, or seal completely. Process the corn from 180 to 240 minutes in the homemade or hot-water commercial bath outfits; for 1 1/2 hours in the water-seal outfits; for 60 minutes when using from 5 to 10 pounds of steam pressure, with the steam-pressure canning devices, and 40 minutes when using the aluminum steam-pressure cooker outfit. After processing remove the jars, tighten covers, invert to test the joints, and cool.

If using tin, inspect the soldered end caps for pinhole leaks. Repair all leaks, allow to stand for 24 hours. If cans are still bulging at the ends at the end of this time, one of two things is true—the pack is too full or some live spores are still left in the can. If the latter, replace in sterilizer and process the second time from 30 minutes to one hour.

Canning Sweet Corn On the Cob.

Blanch in boiling water 5 to 10 minutes, according to ripeness, size, and freshness; plunge quickly in cold water. Pack, alternating butts and tips; add just a little boiling water and one level teaspoonful of salt to each quart. Place rubber and top and partially tighten. (Cap and tip tins.) Process, 180 to 240 minutes in hot-water bath; 90 minutes, water seal outfit; 60 minutes under 5 or more pounds of steam; 40 minutes in aluminum pressure cooker. Remove jars, tighten covers, invert, and cool. (Heat up for table use in steamer, not in water. If corn seems flat or water-logged, it has been over-looked or allowed to stand in too much water.)

Use one- or two-quart glass jars if not needed for other products. Quart jars will hold two ears, two-quart jars will hold from three to five ears, according to size of ear. Do not can large ears. Half-gallon or gallon tin cans with large openings should be used in the canning of corn when idle glass jars are not available. Gallon tin cans will hold from 6 to 12 ears. They should be graded to uniform size.

In high altitudes, 4,000 feet and over, it will be necessary to increase the time requirements in the canning of sweet corn about 25 per cent, as water boils at 202 degrees or less.

In the average home a large num-

ber of glass jars are idle every year. The use of these idle jars is recommended, but if none are available the most economical and practical containers are the half-gallon and the gallon tin can.

The gallon tin cans, including solder-hemmed caps, will cost about 6 cents apiece, but they will hold 6 to 12 ears of corn, which is enough for a good-sized family. If the corn is removed from the can and steamed for a few minutes, it cannot be distinguished from the sweet corn removed from the husk in midsummer. The corn can be heated in the container before opening to serve.

An ear of sweet corn on the average dining car and hotel a la carte service costs 25 cents. Considering this, canning corn on the cob for the market might prove a very profitable investment for a thrifty house keeper and bring to her considerable pin money.

One advantage of sweet corn canned on the cob over other canned corn is that all the best food values are kept with the cob. In cutting corn off the germ quality of the kernel, which keeps up its standard, is usually lost. This germ quality is the part of the corn that is sought by rats and mice when they look for food in the corn bin and is the most vital part. Much of the corn also rendered mushy when it is cut from the cob.

In regard to the container for corn on the cob it might be mentioned that for advertising and exhibition purposes, glass is much more satisfactory than the tin can, but if corn on the cob were to be put up in large quantities as a business venture, the glass would not be practical, being too expensive, but the tin cans would prove quite satisfactory.

Save The Straw

"Save the Straw" is the message sent out by Jewell Mayes, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, to-day to the farmers of Missouri. He reports that corn conditions are much improved and says:

"It seems that hay has reached as high a figure at this period as it has sold for at this season for years, and there are those who are so aggressive as to predict that unless we have abundance of rains for fall pasture that within the next eight months the hay market may attack the record price. If so, this will be good for the farmer who follows the doubtful practice of selling hay.

"However, the farmer who raises or feeds live stock (and such an one is so often the best farmer) will hardly be found with much hay to sell, for in a short year along any line he will likely be found to be the buyer, except for a possible six reasons.

"The six reasons referred to as tending to protect the producer from becoming a consumer who buys feed are (1st) blue grass pasture, in which Missouri leads the world; (2nd) alfalfa growing, in which this state is beginning to take increased interest, and for which our Department is planning to make an aggressive campaign; (3rd) the silo, needed on every farm handling live stock; (4th) millet, and other catch crops; (5th) saving of the wheat and oats straw; (6th) the sixth is a composite why—combining the 3rd and 5th reasons—the properly balanced feeding of corn silage and wheat straw, insuring a separate profit for both the corn and the grain where otherwise this year's grain crop might have figured a loss.

"If you have not threshed the grain crop, do not delay stacking. Stacking wheat extends the time of marketing, and is regarded by many as a wise way to hold grain for a limited time. Skilled stackers are not plentiful—and if you are in doubt use a taurpaulin or other covering for guard against a probable (or possible) wet period.

"Will it not pay any and every farmer to save his straw? Stack it to turn water; some cover the top of straw stacks with hay or other material in case they can not begin baling immediately. Running day and night in baling straw has often been found a good investment as insurance against a wet season.

The cyclone stacker should not be wholly depended on to handle the straw—it will pay to put men on the straw stack to insure keeping the middle well filled.

In this day of the ugliest and most

PROGRAM

County School Board Convention

AND

August Teachers' Meeting

Forsyth, Missouri

August 20, 21 and 22, 1914

THURSDAY AFTERNOON—SCHOOL BOARD SESSION

- 1:30 Reports of School Boards. What effect did the School Board Convention have on your district last year?
2:00 How to secure more money with which to maintain schools. L. L. Ridge
2:40 How and where we get our school money. Arthur James, County Treasurer
3:10 Records and reports. J. B. Hicks, County Clerk
3:50 School Laws. A. G. Perry
4:30 Question Box. General Discussion

NIGHT SESSION

- 8:00 Address. Co. Supt. J. B. Roberts, of Greene Co.

FRIDAY FORENOON—JOINT SESSION

- 8:00 Employment of Teachers. Why are not more of your teachers retained? W. F. Irwin, Hulda Zogg
8:50 What are some of the essential qualities found in a good teacher? Karl Marsh
9:30 Clean-up day. Proclaimed by the State Superintendent to be observed all over the state Aug. 29. What about it?
10:00 Parents' Day. One day to be observed in each school as parents day. Is it worth while? Jos. R. Gideon, U. G. Johnson
11:00 Local meetings—organization.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON—TEACHERS' SESSION

- Course of Study—Work to be done in 1914—15.
1:30 Arithmetic. Walter Owen
2:30 Geography. Claude Johnson
3:30 History and Government. Tom Case
4:30 Reading. Ethel Stevens
5:00 Agriculture and Physiology. Elizabeth Kaneaster

SATURDAY FORENOON—TEACHERS' SESSION

- Course of Study—Continued.
8:00 Grammar and Language. Margaret Yandell
9:00 Spelling and Writing. R. M. Anderson
9:30 Daily Program. Barton Everett
10:00 Daily Preparation of the Lesson. James A. Buck
10:30 Correlation of each subject with some other subject—specific examples. Grace Jones
11:00 Reading Circle organization.
12:00 Dismission.

REMARKS

This program is so arranged that Thursday night and Friday forenoon will be devoted to a joint meeting of teachers and board members. All teachers who are teaching at this time should dismiss for Friday and the boards should allow them credit for this day spent at the meeting. The school law requires the clerks and presidents of all the school boards to attend this convention. In the event either of these members are unable to come the board should appoint some one to attend in his place. Board members are allowed \$1.50 per day and mileage one way at 5cts. per mile to be paid out of the incidental funds of their respective districts. Districts can well afford to pay this amount for the benefits derived from these conventions, and the members should not hesitate to draw on the district for this amount, as it is only expected to pay expenses. Of course this is the second convention of school officers and the only joint meeting of this kind ever held in the county, and I wish to urge all teachers and board members to be present and on time and help make this the biggest and best meeting in the interest of schools the county has ever held.

Teachers should remember the program Friday morning begins at 8:00 and is to be the joint meeting proper. This makes it necessary for most teachers to get to Forsyth Thursday night in order to be on time early Friday morning.

No teacher or board member has any right to stay away from this meeting unless he or she has a lawful excuse. The meeting is not a sort of picnic or a place of amusement, but a gathering together of the educational forces of the county for the purpose of furthering the cause of better schools.

Very respectfully,

JOHN W. BENNETT, County Superintendent.

to be encouraged farm implement—the manure spreader—all wheat, oats and rye straw should be saved for feed or bedding. Do not haul away or ship your straw, except as a last resort.

"There is one farmer, perhaps, who may merit advance forgiveness for selling his straw—the man who cashes his straw pile for money to buy ground limestone by the car to spread on his land where sweetening of soil is needed. "Save the straw. Do not burn the stacks, for that is wilful waste. Some are using the straw to positive profit, and if you care to sell it you will be able to get rid of it, especially if you are near the railroad. Let not the charge be ever again made against the Missouri farmer that he wilfully wastes any portion of his crops.

He Missed the Train

The real estate man from the city was eager to close the deal for Uncle Billy Weatherman's forty acres, which would front on a beautiful lake after the big White River dam in the Missouri Ozarks was built.

The papers lay on the table, await-

ing Uncle Billy's signature. The real estate man was impatient. He was in a hurry to get back to Hollister, the nearest railway station, so as to catch the only train that would get him back to Kansas City the next morning.

"Now, if you'll sign right there—on the dotted line," he said, handing a fountain pen to Uncle Billy.

Uncle Billy took out his spectacles and read the papers carefully.

"I reckon I'd better not be in too big a hurry about this, hyar," he temporized, with the shrewdness of the Ozark mountaineer. "I don't read as peart as I used to. I b'lieve I'll have my sons read them papers, mister."

"It would be a great favor to me, Uncle Billy," remarked the Kansas City man, looking at his watch, "if you could manage to see them in time to finish up this transaction by noon. You see, I've got to get away to-day. How many sons have you, anyhow?"

Uncle Billy scratched his head a minute, and said, "Eighteen."—The Youth's Companion.

C. B. Sharp For Prosecuting Attorney

To the Voters of Taney County, Missouri:

I wish, through this medium, to announce myself a candidate for the nomination, on the Democratic ticket, for the office of Prosecuting Attorney of Taney County, at the primary election to be held on the 4th day of August next.

If I am nominated in August, I hope to be elected in November. If elected in November, I shall enter upon the duties of the office on the 1st day of January, 1915, with no pledges or promises to fulfill to any man or party, and with but one recognized obligation resting upon me—the faithful and impartial administration of the office, in the interest of all the people.

Democrats, I solicit your support at the August primary, and if nominated, as I hope to be, I shall solicit the support of all, regardless of party affiliations, at the general election in November. Sincerely yours,

C. B. SHARP.

Third Officer Lundquist

The final story of the sinking of the Empress of Ireland in the St. Lawrence river on May 29 last, with the loss of over 1,000 people, seems told in the first paragraph of the findings of the commission of inquiry. It reads:

"The Storstad is responsible for the accident because she changed her course. The helm of the Storstad was ported by order of Third Officer Jacob Lundquist, who thought the Empress was at port, whereas, in reality, she was at starboard."

There are three other paragraphs of findings, all of which amount to no more than a slight lifting of the load from Officer Lundquist. One might believe, too, that that is all they were inserted for, considering that the commission expressly stated that "we regret to have to blame anyone for this lamentable disaster."

But why did Officer Lundquist make the terrible mistake that he did? How could he have thought that the Empress of Ireland was to port when in reality she was to starboard? Did he really think he saw the huge bulk of the Empress to the left, looming through the fog; did the green lights look red to him; or did he merely say port when he meant to say starboard? Every person has made such unexplainable slips of the tongue. Whatever the explanation, no one will envy the position of Third Officer Lundquist.

There is something rather hard to figure out for the landsman in the paragraph quoted above, however. If Officer Lundquist thought the Empress was at port, why should he want to port the helm of his own ship? If the Empress really was to the right, wouldn't turning to the left be the proper thing to avoid a collision? But the report says he mistakenly thought the Empress was to the left of his ship and that therefore he turned to the left.

At best, the report of the commission amounts to little. If the lives of people traveling in ships are to remain in jeopardy from the mistake of one man accidents and tragedies can never be impossible, railroad engineers have the lives of a large number of people in their keeping and occasionally engineers make mistakes. Where it is possible to shift the responsibility on machines of iron and steel there is usually more safety. —Globe Democrat

Bean Named for Goethals

Prof. Henry Patten of the Panama Department of Agriculture has discovered a new species belonging to the natural order leguminosae, or the bean family, on which he has conferred the name Goethalsia isthmica, to perpetuate the name of the canal builder in botany. Col. Goethals has a number of children named after him, but this is the first honor of the botanic order. The leguminosae family, incidentally, knows no limit. Before Prof. Patten's identification of this new member it already had upwards of 7,000 species. —Pittsburg Dispatch.

A noted German sculptor asserts that Jack Johnson, the infamous negro pugilist has the finest body in the world. Some people simply can't keep away from a smudge.

Our Banking Creed

We hold in reverence our trust of honor and integrity with each and all of those who transact business with this Bank.

We believe in the protection of the interests of our patrons and that their safety takes precedence over banking profits.

We uphold an unwritten law of courtesy, attention and efficient service to all our customers.

We believe in co-operating with all who are working for the betterment of our home community.

We believe in our country, in its glorious future, and in doing our humble share toward maintaining its high credit.

See Us for Special Terms on Time Deposits

Bank of Bradleyville

J. B. MILLS, President M. B. SLUSHER, Cashier
J. M. McPHERSON, Vice President

This is Economy

If everybody had a correct understanding of the word "Economy" there would be less money wasted in this world—saving would be made easier—riches would come sooner.

The foundation of Economy is in saving the pennies. It is the road to comfort, affluence, wealth.

Practice Economy in every article you buy. No matter what it may be, it can nearly always be found just a little bit cheaper one place than another, without sacrificing the quality.

That is where we excel—in selling goods a little below what you pay elsewhere.

We save the pennies in buying from the manufacturer—you save them in buying from us.

THAT IS ECONOMY.

JAMES BROTHERS,
UP-TO-DATE GROCERS,

Forsyth, - - - Missouri

The Hull Hotel,

G. A. HULL, Proprietor

One-Half Block South of the Court House.

Rates \$1.00 per Day

First Class Accommodations.

A Good Feed Stable in Connection.

1883

1914

Chas. H. Groom,

Abstracter of Titles,

Forsyth, Missouri.

Have the Only Abstract Records to Taney County Lands. Attorney and Notary in the Office.

Special Attention to Drawing Deeds and Mortgages, Taking Acknowledgments, Depositions and Entering Protests.

T. J. Vanzandt, Barber and Jeweler,

Forsyth, Missouri.

Only first class workmen employed and all work is guaranteed to give satisfaction. Clean towels for each and every customer.

If you have a watch or clock that needs cleaning or repairing, or any jewelry that needs repairing, bring them in and I will fix them up for you.